

Attention all Families:
Lists of War Veterans From Wasatch County,
from the following Invasions, Wars, & Skirmishes
Are Woefully Incomplete!!!

Please help by calling 654-1645 after 7 pm, any day, to make
Additions or Corrections:

The Grenada Invasion:
(25 Oct 1983---USA Invaded Grenada, to forestall Soviet
and Cuban Military Buildup, there.)

John F Lemon
(Please help us complete this list!)

The Panama Invasion:
(On 20 Dec 1989---USA invaded Panama to depose drug lord,
Manuel Noriega)
(Note: We have no one listed from Wasatch County on our rosters, who
participated in this US Action---Please Help us complete this list!)

*John
F
Lemon*

The Persian Gulf War:
(On 2 Aug 1990---Saddam Hussein's Iran Army marched into
Kuait. By 16 Jan 1991, USA Responded, to defend this budding
Republic, and regain it's independence. This was accomplished
by 28 Feb 1991.)

Allbee, Robert D	Ivie, Richard
Buhler, Jared Roland	Kamm, Jonathan (killed)
Bundy, Fred R	Lemon, John F
Cannon, Kevin Van	Lopez, Arthur J
Daugaard, Eric F	Mills, Steven Brett
Davis, Brent	North, Tony
Felch, Brian	Patch, Douglas
Gurule, Ned	
Henning, Mark	
Hill, Stanley D	

Bosnian War
(25 June 1991 to late Feb 1994)
Veterans From Wasatch County:
(Note: We have no one listed on our rosters, who participated in this
War. Please help us complete these lists: Call 654-1645 after 7 pm)

12-11-97 rrg

15 Apr 1986

Qaddafi, Muammar al-

{kah-dah'-fee, moo-ahm-mahr' ahl}

Muammar al-Qaddafi, b. June 1942, became head of state of Libya after leading a bloodless coup that overthrew the Libyan monarchy on Sept. 1, 1969. Since coming to power, he has led his country on a course of radical revolution at home and abroad, drawing international attention during the 1980s for his lavish support of radical causes.

Qaddafi, a devout Muslim, was born into a nomadic desert family and attended a religious primary school. Before being expelled from a Fazzan secondary school for pan-Arab political activity he made several friends who later joined him in toppling King IDRIS I. His only travel abroad before the coup was the 9 months he spent in a training course in England after graduating (1965) from the Libyan Military Academy.

The Qaddafi regime was popular in its early years, as it undertook serious efforts to distribute the country's large oil revenues equitably and to assert Libya's independence and nonalignment. By the mid-1970s, however, signs of disaffection appeared as Qaddafi embarked on a radical revolution abroad and at home, imposing the utopian socialist dictates of his Green Book, which outlines his revolutionary philosophy. Although Qaddafi formally resigned his government positions, the revolutionary system of popular authority proved to be little more than a facade for his growing personal power. His commitment to unifying the Arab world, his opposition to Israel and the United States, and his efforts to export his idiosyncratic revolution met with little success, but he was accused of meddling in the internal affairs of other African nations, supporting various terrorist groups, and ordering the assassination of Libyan dissidents abroad. Qaddafi's alleged support of international terrorism led the United States, on Apr. 15, 1986, to launch air attacks against Libyan targets it linked to terrorist activities.

Lisa Anderson

Bibliography: Bianco, M., Gadafi, trans. by M. Lyle (1975); First, R., Libya: The Elusive Revolution (1974); Wright, J., Libya (1982).

After coming to power in 1969, Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi (1942-) negotiated the removal of U.S. and British military bases and took control of the Libyan assets of foreign oil companies. In 1973 he introduced a so-called cultural revolution in Libya and created workers' committees to supervise all aspects of economic and social life. A militant pan-Arab nationalist, Qaddafi supports Palestinian guerrilla groups and has attempted to merge Libya with Egypt, Syria, Tunisia, Chad and Morocco. (The Bettmann Archive)